

A new Stomatopod Crustacean from Mauritius

by

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With 1 figure

The new species described below was found among the stomatopod crustaceans in the collection of the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Geneva. Through the kindness of Dr. Bernd Hauser I was able to examine most of the stomatopods in that collection in July 1971, and subsequently was able to borrow the dry specimen on which this species is based for further study at Washington.

I thank Dr. Hauser for making this material available for study and for all of his help during my visit to Geneva. Studies on Indian Ocean stomatopods are being carried out with the support of the Smithsonian Institution through its Research Awards program. The illustrations were made by my wife Lilly.

***Manningia zehntneri* new species**

Holotype : Dry male, total length 49 mm; Mauritius; Robillard col.

Diagnosis : Eyes (fig. 1b) extending about to midlength of proximal segment of antennular peduncle. Ocular scales not visible on holotype. Antennal scale slightly curved, margin completely setose, length more than one-half carapace length. Rostral plate (fig. 1a) suboval, broadly rounded laterally, with deep median depression anteriorly, lacking apical spine. Merus of claw (fig. 1c) unarmed inferodistally; carpus of claw with 2 dorsal spines (not visible in illustration); dactylus of claw with 4 teeth. Mandibular palp and epipods not discernible on holotype. Seventh and eighth thoracic somites with blunt longitudinal carina above broadly rounded lateral processes. Anterior 5 abdominal somites each with shallow groove on pleuron above lateral margin, margin of each with distinct

carina terminating in blunt spine. Fifth abdominal somite (fig. 1d) with 2 pairs of posterolateral spines, upper flanked ventrally by low carina and deep groove. Posterolateral spine of fifth abdominal somite distinctly stronger than those of preceding somites. Sixth abdominal somite (fig. 1d) with 3 pairs of posterior spines, intermediates arising submarginally, carinae of sixth somite as illustrated.

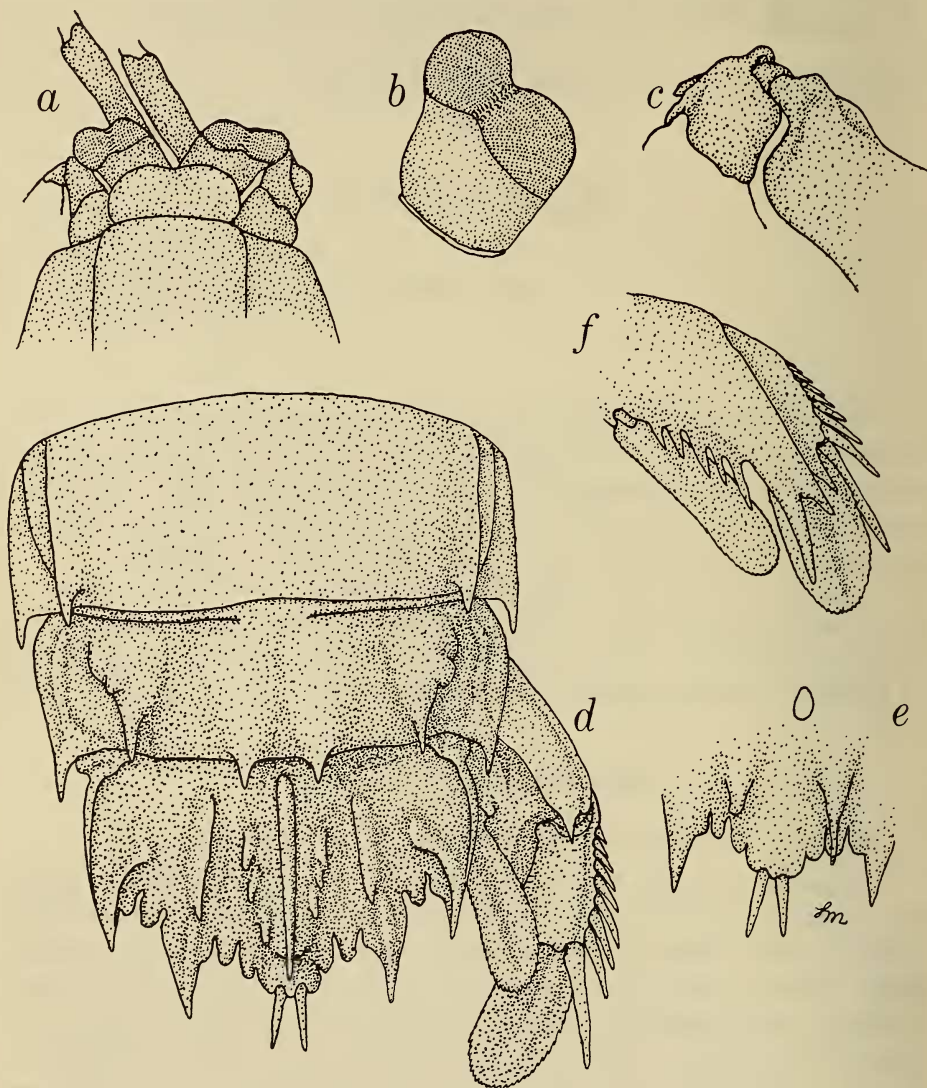


FIG. 1.

Manningia zehntneri new species, male holotype: a, anterior portion of body; b, left eye; c, merus and carpus of raptorial claw; d, posterior two abdominal somites, telson, and uropod; e, median posterior margin of telson, ventral view; f, uropod, ventral view. (Setae omitted).

Telson (figs. 1d, e) broader than long, submedian teeth with movable apices, bases appressed. Dorsal surface of telson with sharp median carina, accessory median carinae subdivided into 3 lobes, submedian carinae entire and terminating in posterior spine, curved lateral carinae, and marginal carinae. Posterior margin of telson with 2 broad intermediate denticles and 1 broad lateral denticle, outer intermediate and lateral denticles with submarginal ventral spines. Outer margin of proximal segment of uropodal exopod (fig. 1d) with 9 movable spines. Basal prolongation of uropod (fig. 1f) lacking rounded lobe between distal spines, inner margin with row of 5 sharp spines.

Color : Completely faded.

Measurements : Unique male holotype, total length 49 mm. Other measurements, in mm: carapace length 11.0; antennal scale length 6.1; rostral plate length 1.1, width 3.1; fifth abdominal somite width 11.9; telson length 5.7, width 9.7.

Discussion : This new species resembles *Manningia amabilis* Holthuis, 1967 and differs from the other species of the genus known from the Indo-West Pacific region, *M. pilaensis* (De Man, 1888); *M. notialis* Manning, 1966; *M. serenei* Manning, 1967; and *M. australiensis* Manning, 1970, in having an ovate rostral plate which lacks a median spine or acute projection. It differs from all of these species in having two pairs of spined carinae on the fifth abdominal somite.

I am pleased to be able to dedicate this species to L. Zehntner, a preparator at the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle in Geneva from 1890-1894, for he recognized its distinctness as well as its affinity to *M. pilaensis* (De Man, 1888). DE MAN's species is the only one of those now placed in *Manningia* which was recognized at that time. The following note in Zehntner's handwriting accompanies the specimen:

« Ce crust. appartenant au genre *Pseudosquilla*, semble présenter une espèce nouvelle. Au moins il est très bien séparé de toutes les espèces, dont j'ai vu ou bien des spécimens ou bien des descript. Si l'énumération de Miers est complète il n'y a aucun doute sur ce point-là. Dans son habitus général notre espèce se rapproche le plus de *Pseudosquilla? empusa*, Haan mais en est très bien distincte. Elle présente une forme intermédiaire entre *Pseudosquilla* et *Lysiosquilla* par ses yeux élargis et bilobés et par son telson plus large que long. Le rostre est $2\frac{1}{2}$ fois plus large que long, un peu excavé sur son bord antérieur. Les lobes latéraux des segments thoraciques ont une tendance de prendre une forme comme dans le genre *Squilla*, leur angle lat. post. étant un peu prolongé dans un triangle à pointe arrondie. L'abdomen est assez élargi comme chez *Squilla* et *Lysiosquilla*, sans carènes; le bord post. du 5^e segment pourvu de 4 épines (2 de chaque côté). Chez toutes les autres espèces du genre on en compte seulement 2 (?). Le 6^e segment

a 6 épines courtes, qui se prolongent en avant en des carénules, peu marqués. Dans ce point voisin de *Ps. pilaensis*, de Man. J. L. S. 22. p. 296. Telson offrant 5 carènes et une demie entre la marginale et la submarginale. Le bord post. 6 épines, les 2 submédianes très rapprochées et mobiles. Entre celles-ci et les interméd. 4 dents lobiformes un peu irrégulières. 4 dents sur la face inf. de la plaque médiane. Plaque interméd. du telson à 2 dents, l'int. la plus longue. — Patte raptat. à 4 dents. »

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